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The Chicago Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

AMERICANS PRESENTED.

SPECIAL CABLE NEWS WHICH HAVE BEEN SO BOUGHT.

The Death of the Queen's Cousin Duke of Saxe-Coburg—Reception of the Queen's Consort at Paris—Her Majesty's Arrival at the Exhibition—Her Speech—Her Visit to Paris Will Engage to a Great Extent Celebration—Riots in Belgium—Other Items.

LONDON, May 22.—[Copyright, 1867, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Great disappointment was felt and expressed in London yesterday morning when it was announced that the Queen would not visit the Paris Exhibition on the general holiday, which it was supposed their presence would render a most brilliant affair. The Queen and Princess Alice, however, arrived in Paris at 9 o'clock last evening, and the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary of Cambridge left London at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and will reach Paris at 9 o'clock this evening. The Duke of Edinburgh, who is in command of the Channel squadron, will also visit Paris during the fêtes. The Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards, and the Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, will also visit Paris during the fêtes. The Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards, and the Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, will also visit Paris during the fêtes. The Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Coldstream Guards, and the Duke of Cambridge, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Grenadier Guards, will also visit Paris during the fêtes.

The Queen and Her Suite at Paris.

The Queen arrived at Paris at 9 o'clock last evening, and was received by the Emperor and Empress, the Prince Imperial, and the Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde. The Queen was accompanied by the Princess Alice, Princess Mary of Cambridge, Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur, Prince Christian, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, Princess Victoria, Princess Alexandra, Princess Dagmar, Princess Thyra, Princess Marie, Princess Sophie, Princess Augusta, Princess Caroline, Princess Frederica, Princess Wilhelmina, Princess Ernestine, Princess Adelaide, Princess Amelia, Princess Charlotte, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Mary, Princess Sophia

...ship of the late regent, Prince Carlos of the Brabantine. There will be ... 1,000 to 1,500 of the strong soldiery and honor companies selected and the royal party will be met on their arrival by Governor D. Rose, who will ... the keys of the city over to ... and other authorities. ... to make ... orders that they could not ... lands. The officers of the Carpentier ... stated that there were ... engineers and of every trade ... only a few men were wanted ... The bricklayers had their meeting ... right to consider the present situation and decide whether or not they will ... strike to the Building Trades Council. They think that they should ... the employers that they would not ... that body would not favor ...

CONFEDERATE AIDED BY ENGLISHMEN.

They Declare in Favor of Financial Independence—Affiliation Intimated.

One of the most important meetings held since the beginning of the Builders' and Traders' Exchange rooms, Johnston Free-garden association was present, and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The call was read and the governing organizations and delegates responded:

Confectioners, Ice Cream—Robert Turing, A. Tangeman and D. Downey.
Cooks—Robert Griffith, William Rees, and J. J. Wade.
Coopers—H. J. Savage, L. H. Freeborn and J. S. Kelley.
Dressmakers—C. C. Smith, T. C. Dixon and ... Smith.
Engineers—C. C. Glover, A. Lander, and John ...
Florists—H. W. Field.
Grocers—George C. Fleming, George Tappan, George Fox, ... Sellers, H. J. Bridges, and J. C. Barnaby.
Lithographers—A. Kirk, J. A. ... Woods, and T. E. Kennedy.
Lithographic Artists—Miss Mary W. C. Wahl, Miss Louise Hawley.
Metal Roofers, Cornice Workers, Skylight Manufacturers—J. Ryan, J. Brown and J. Wright.
Musicians—Union Musical Association, Charles G. Gardner, Secretary; Knights of Pythias Band, ... Secretary; Germania Band, J. J. Spencer, Secretary; Swedish Singing Society, ... Secretary; Swedish Manufacturers'—C. Ryan, ... Ryan.

George Tappan, President of the exchange, was elected Chairman and Mr. Frank Scott-Fowler, secretary of the exchange, permanent Secretary of the committee. Mr. George C. Fleming made a brief statement of the events leading up to the present meeting and then read the platform adopted by the association at their last meeting. The declaration of principles was greeted with applause. Mr. Fleming continued and said that the ... proposed to fight it out on that line. The arbitrary decision of the Builders' Union was at end. Until the principle enunciated in that platform was recognized by the business of Chicago not a brick should be laid in the city. The association called to the other trade ... represented in the conference. The citizens of Chicago, irrespective of any trade or occupation, with their interests and ... should be the masters of the mechanics in their position. The cause involved was general and would soon be taken up and upheld by the entire country. Individual liberty is the foundation of labor. It was said that the working men of Chicago were ... Governments to defend their rights, and other ... to make ... organize unions that they could not ... The officers of the Carpentier ... stated that there were ... engineers and of every trade ... only a few men were wanted ... The bricklayers had their meeting ... right to consider the present situation and decide whether or not they will ... strike to the Building Trades Council. They think that they should ... the employers that they would not ... that body would not favor ...

Subject Settled—Secretary of the Treasury and U. S. Savings of the Secretary and other ... are authorized to treat these communications, but would, of course, be governed ... Secretary Fairchild ... a Committee of the Whole, and a proposition ... with Mr. Fairchild and he was in favor of the ... Mr. Fairchild said he was in favor of the ... Chairman Morrison said he ... Mr. Fairchild said he was in favor of ... Mr. Fairchild said he was in favor of ... Mr. Fairchild said he was in favor of ...

Mr. Fairchild said that the committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce ... Mr. Fairchild said that the committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce ... Mr. Fairchild said that the committee from the New York Chamber of Commerce

PITCHER GEISS NO GOOD.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

A Baltimore dispatch says the ice trade is unprecedentedly bad.

Portugal has ordered 40,000 repeating rifles from an Austrian factory.

Five Government officials have been beheaded from Turkey for treason.

Russian nihilists prisoners in Berlin attempted the commission of self-destruction.

An appeal will be made to the people of Bulgaria for a loan of $2,000,000 francs.

Representatives of Central New York are in possession of a third Democratic senator.

Three Russian train-wreckers were shot dead by the authorities near Petersburg.

Cudahy's Pure Whisky bill was yesterday ordered to a second reading in the Illinois Senate.

The Mercer "dry distillery" law has been decided that under the ruling of the Supreme Court is now constitutional.

Mr. J. L. Harbaugh of California was yesterday appointed to be Consul-General of the United States at Paris.

The Bribery Practice bill, which passed the Senate some days ago, was yesterday defeated in the Illinois House.

A seven-mattress to appoint a committee to revise the State School law was referred to the Illinois House yesterday.

In the Illinois Senate yesterday the Committee on Municipalities reported the Chicago Sewage Drainage bill favorably.

Mr. Parnell was in the lobby of the House of Commons yesterday. He wore a large necktie and looked both well and contented.

C. J. Hulbert has purchased of the estate of A. Briggs Smith lot on Michigan avenue, northwest corner of Eighteenth street, for the sum of $70,000.

Queen Victoria, it is said, is not in the best health. Her patience is remarked by everybody, and to the close observer she seems strikingly calm.

The Senate bill ceding the locks and dams in the Illinois River to the General Government was passed in the Illinois House yesterday with an emergency clause.

The Illinois Senate yesterday adopted the joint resolution which had previously passed the House to appoint a joint committee of nine to investigate the gas-companies of Chicago and Lake View.

The County Assessor feature of the second Cullerton Revenue bill was yesterday defeated in the Illinois Senate. The House has decided to retain this portion of the bill, and a deadlock is probable.

Governor Cullom and Gilbert tried to settle a controversy with their fists in the Illinois Senate yesterday, but they were soon separated and apologized to the Senate for their disgraceful conduct.

An investigation having been made of the charges against the Detroit Post-Office of delay in contracts, a report is made which exonerates the officials individually but recommends numerous administrative changes.

The New York *Evening Post* makes the suggestion that the moral decline in the cotton oil case at New Orleans is equivalent to the Standard Oil monopoly. The point is that men hold that the mere fact that a group of persons were exercising the powers of a joint-stock company without any act of incorporation was itself a case of active moral force. Substitute the freedom of the Standard Oil Trust, exhibit that there was no suspension or uncertainty of that union. But as the Trust is exercising all the powers of a corporation, why, as the *Post* says, may it not be dissolved and theirs be made the original elements to an application of this principle? Certainly there ought to be just enough to establish responsibility somewhere in the high monopoly.

The wave of progress has at last reached Albany, and the old conservative *Evening Journal* has succumbed to it. It has secured a new press in the place of its old four-cylinder, and stereotyping machinery, and appears in the modern eight-page form. It is enthusiastic, the all-new converts, that is to say: "We heard the prediction that in less than ten years not a single daily of importance in the land, afternoon or morning, will retain the antiquated, unhandy, 4-sur-eighteen-inconvenient blanket style." It still retains its old exports, but all else is changed. The old manners has disappeared except to open and close. We hope the magic has not been driven away by so many iron at a cost one. It modern dust could starve the last old Silver, and he may be expect in 1888. Electricity on with the stock old Republican paper covered success to its new form and hope it will have the highest kind of a boom to compel to subscription. Now that the venerable old Knickerbocker of Albany has been invigorated shall and even not quick and open are there not hope that the *New York Evening Post* and Baldwin *Journal* may yet have of their friends and control to some such.

The money market was active, with rates firm at full par cent. Investment securities were dull. New York exchange was at 40 cents discount. Sterling exchange was firm. Wall street was active and prices higher. The Chicago produce markets averaged lower, with less doing. The visible was not satisfactory, and hog products were heavy. Provisions were 5@10c per pound more, finally 5 per barrel higher for May and June, lard and meats 2c more higher. Wheat by sample, grade, was 2 cents lower, corn 1 cent lower, oats 1/2 cent lower, rye and barley steady, and flaxseed unchanged.

Dispatches were posted in yesterday's Tribune to the effect that the Manning-Jordan court was at the head of a big silver-bullion speculation. Dr. Kinsel, Director of the Mint, regards as unprofitable the statement that it was proposed to transfer the stores of the silver market from London to New York, and he does not believe the syndicate could corner the silver market and put up the price.

DEMANDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

The striking brickmakers have formulated a list of demands that will strike most people as unfair. They demand in the first place that their union shall be recognized by the employers and that no one shall be allowed to work at brickmaking who does not belong to their union. The demand is an unreasonable interference with the rights of the employer. It would prevent him from hiring such workmen as he wants and who care to work for him, and from discharging such men as he doesn't want. If he attempted to discharge a man it would precipitate a strike of the whole union. If he refused to employ an unskilled or lazy man belonging to the union it would be sure to strike. He must pay an unskilled brickyard the same wages as an efficient man if he belongs to a union. If he refuses then to indorse such a policy.

Second, the employer must recognize the authority of the "walking delegate," and the latter is to be considered the supreme dictator and arbitrator between the employer and the employés. The employer's business is thus made subject to the whim, or spite, or prejudice, or arbitrary despotism and orders of a man who does not work himself, who is not employed on the job, who lives off of contributions, and whose interest it is to stir up strife, magnify himself, and represent his fellow-workingmen and their employers. If things were running smoothly and workingmen were contented and at good terms with their employers there would be nothing for the walking delegate to do, and he would have to work with his hands instead of on jobs for his own living.

The third demand is for the eight-hour day. If the brickmakers were satisfied with eight hours' pay for eight hours' work there would be no objection to the demand; but they want more than eight hours' pay, and they make their demand still more objectionable by the provision that there shall be no overtime under any circumstances, which means that when the hours after noon pay for more or less hours' work per day the man shall not be permitted to accept it, however willing and anxious he may be, and the employer is to be heavily fined if he gets any man to lay brick for extra wages for more than eight hours, and the man that does it shall be severely fined or expelled, and that no one shall be allowed to lay brick who does not pay these rules. And this, too, in free America!

The fourth demand is that no employer shall have more than two apprentices, no matter how many men he employs. This is the most, most unjustifiable, and most tyrannical demand of all, and it should be resisted to the bitter end, even if workers building does not go up in Chicago in 1885. Rather than concede this no American free capitalists should refuse to erect another dollar in building and builders should decline to make another contract. It is a demand which has been made in the interests of the best of things alone to give them a monopoly of the higher-priced classes of labor by preventing the rest of mankind and disinherited foreigners from learning trades. It is the most form of class Encouragement, and it ought to be stamped out, at all other departments of labor, except those of mechanical industry, are already overcrowded, and if these foreign Encouragement are allowed to have their way American boys can only become loafers and slaves. There is no law, reliability, moral, or social, which will justify the monstrous demand. It is opposed to simple justice and right, and it ought to be sternly and persistently refused whatever course employers may take with reference to the other demands of the brickmen. Employers should now take their stand on the ground that labor shall be free, that every American boy suitable for the work, who wants to learn a trade and can find an employer, shall be allowed to do so, and shall have the necessary assistance, free from molestation or prosecution, and that after he has learned his trade he shall have the right to work at it. The employers will have the sympathy of all just men in fighting it out on this line. If these plain assumptions don't run it, let them stay in their own counties. The time has come to end the reckless Communistic agitation in America here and their right to acquire natural resources. The prosecution must stop. As Mr. Clarke said to the witness in the master carpenters: "Do not lay down this rule: that the right of every American citizen to buy or sell or work in one State, work in Indy and constantly recognized."

THE HORMON BILL.

All the efforts of the Gentiles and Particular members to modify the Edmunds-Cannon bill have not been fruitless. The first clause as adopted Tuesday night differs very materially from the first clause of the original bill. Among the important amendments made are those providing (1) that the attorney-general shall act on every information, not on brief, in initiating proceedings under the bill; (2) that the registration to be created with the administration of the law shall have a test clause; (3) the examination of witnesses must be held in the Salt Lake City instead of at the point of the action, and the questions and answers must be fully reported to avoid partial; (4) that evidences are quite important, especially the two last named. The return of the Utah to United has been a special source of fear and before-hand lawlessness as well suggested. Under the amended clause this practice will have to be dropped. Only attorneys or barristers can be appointed Receiver.

The Green Watchdog was very busy as well as interesting on Saturday's amendment sweeping from every inquiry all proceedings relating to voter averages or agreements, including restrictions to others solicitations to vote. The chief points of contention are not worth recalling, the W. U. Agreement not a support of its amendment.

If the Government does succeed in doing to polygamy what it has done to slavery, it will have a hard time with the other evils that flourish like a green bay tree in Utah. The Mormon Church has for years been a menace to the peace of surrounding communities, and it has been the parent of numerous evils which are not to be found in any other part of the country. The Edmunds bill ought not to be a subject to party politics. It is a measure of self-preservation to the Government and to the people of Utah, and it ought to be passed by the votes of both parties.

DEFENSE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Concerning recently upon the monopolistic tendency of the day Tom Ewen co-expressed confidence that the new, homestead, would have a term, but confessed inability to see any sign of resolution relief. Since then two more reasons, radically unlike in some important features, have succeeded in relieving that the day of relief may not be so very far distant. We refer to the conviction of the Standard Oil conspirators at Buffalo and the failure of Jesse Scobeyes, Chapman.

The idea of forming a joint stock company to rule the petroleum market to all its ramifications was never entertained probably as an original conception. The founders of the Standard Oil Company could not have dreamed of the outcome of the enterprise they were starting. It occurred to be an afterthought answer to the question: "Could time get a look in the eye of Gerrie time?" That was precisely what was done. The oil avenue is one of the leading interests of the country, extending to its connection to every branch and factory in the land. The machinery of production is limited, yet the number of wells is a multitude as does one coarse. In the entire history of trade no other business enterprise ever realized as large an ambition. In one has been to avoid notoriety, starting to scale without the help of "wings of fame," saying the ninety-nine the guiding industry and enthusiastic predominance of schemers "the evening sun." Providence is one of the great depths of the world at the present time, and it is a phenomenal fact that one corporation should control it, and that almost as absolutely as if every well actually belonged to one corporate person.

The Buffalo trial has thrown a serious light upon the methods of the monopolists. Ordinary suspicion has good cue to keep within the letter of the law, but the Standard, a world wide, has come to have no fear of punishment under the criminal code. It is true that the men who have just been found guilty of conspiracy to destroy the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Works constitute merely a remnant of the wrecked, but the head of the Standard was personally present at the trial to encourage them, and the word responsibility for the policy pursued is assumed by the present company.

The end is not yet, but if the verdict stands and the actual punishment is dealt to the wives, so far as may be under the great code of New York, then the success by cutting of this lawless association and unrestrained methods will encourage a growing sentiment in monopoly. New combinations on large scales are being formed all the time. The business world is drifting into a sort of season, the general public on one end of the plank and the monopolists on the other. The latter are going higher and fatter all the time and seem to be having everything their own way. But one of these days they may be at the bottom with the load of the part of the game and slide off. The fact that this is a government of the people seems to have escaped the attention of the Solicitations of the private, small and great, but they will do well to heed the hint just given at Buffalo.

The coup-sette interest of the country has acquired enormous proportions. The conduct of this branch of production is by no means sure to the same measure as the conduct of the oil business of the country. In a case the machinery stand well, and in security so. The farm laborers are as exception to the rule, and in their misfortune they are entitled to sympathy rather than censure. But the moral point of view is not the only one from which to look at the matter. Economy cannot be the sole forbearance may be of any consequence. It is an unquestionable fact that there has come to be a tolerably strong demarcation tendency to land-taking on the plains. The course of production has increased more faster than the population itself has increased.

It had come to pass so if a short time a few land barons would own all the cattle of the plains, the bulk of the population of that region being mere cowboy employés. The outlook was gloomy in the extreme. It would be a calamity to the entire world to have the backbone of the national grain, cow to a success of feudalism. To have the great half-grained industry and capital of this country drift into the hands of a few monopolists would be a serious loss to our civilization.

PUBLISHED BY MORNING NEWSPAPERS.

The recent trial of the Standard Oil conspirators for conspiracy to destroy the business of the Buffalo Lubricating Oil Company is a flood of light on the methods by which that huge monopoly was established, as well as those by which it has managed to fasten its clutches upon the oil business of the country and to defy the operation of law. The testimony of John D. Rockefeller, the President of the company and the manager of the corporations which the octopus has succeeded in getting into its clutches, sufficiently explained the methods by which it has succeeded in getting control of the business. He said: "It is not an incorporation. It is not a combination. It was created by an instrument in writing. It has no name. It has no articles of association. It has no Executive Committee who are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various refining companies in the trust. The stock represents property in the United States and small interests in other parts of the world." In other words, this is a co-operative monopoly, operated by trustees who are responsible to a moral authority. It is a perfect illustration of the octopus. It possesses not its arms in all directions to reach its prey, and when frustrated with one cannot move them or withdraw the other. It is a monopoly based on nothing but the power of money. It has no stock. It has no assets. It has only a network of pipes, and a few tanks and refineries. It has no property except that which it has secured by the use of money. It has no property except that which it has secured by the use of money. It has no property except that which it has secured by the use of money

ALL REJECTED AS USUAL.

THURSDAY'S FUTILE EFFORTS TO MODIFY THE COINAGE BILL.

Amendments Which Were Offered and Failed—Clause Applied Again—The Senate of the Dark Ages at Home—Attacking Parnell and Gladstone—No Payment Will Be Asked to Pay a New French Mission—Another Plot to Kill the Czar.

LONDON, May 13.—The Commons to-day resumed this afternoon began the consideration of clause seven of the Irish Crimes bill. This clause proposes to extend summary jurisdiction to conspiracy, boycotting, intimidation to evictions, and offenses designated in the Ministry acts. Sexton (Irish Parliamentarian) moved an amendment limiting the operation of the clause to offenses committed after the passage of the act. Rejected—(3 to 10).

Cunliffe (Liberal) moved that before any person could be prosecuted under the provisions of the clause a list of the district (county) case where information must first be obtained.

Rigby, Attorney-General for Ireland, declared that the adoption of such an amendment would render the clause incapable of being worked. The amendment was lost—(3 to 10).

The Rt. Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) moved the omission of the sub-section making punishable by summary jurisdiction an act tempting to induce any one not to hold, lease or take any farm or land, or not to deal with or work for any man, or induce any one to interfere with the administration of the law. This, Lefevre contended, was a serious attempt to be used to the interest of Irish landlords to the detriment of every by citizens not Irish. Lefevre attacked the Government's action and compared meeting assistance to free sub-section. It was quite idle to suppose that the Irish people would be willing to submit to such a measure. Lefevre, for he resisted suppression attempted to prevent by combinations against rack-renting. It required bravery of the ordinary description against Irish landlords to denounce on the part of their employees. (Cheers.)

Lefevre contended that the action applied only to criminal combinations.

The debate was proceeding when W. H. Smith, Government leader, moved adjournment—(3 to 10). Adjourned.

Foreigners Agree with Harrington.

LONDON, May 13.—Sir George O. Trevelyan, in a speech at Manchester this evening, said he agreed with Lord Harrington that Parliament ought to represent the whole kingdom and reserve to itself control of subordinate Legislatures. He regretted that Chamberlain had not grasped the proposal to create Scotland, represented from Westminster. He appealed to Unionists not to continue to support a Government which struck at the Liberal roots through the negation of Parnellism. He failed to understand the part of any British Government, and that the rest of the country would have nothing to do with supporting the present Government.

The Coming Parties.

LONDON, May 13.—Chamberlain president of the Central of the Birmingham Society this evening. Replying to a toast to Parliament, he said he thought when the Irish problem had been solved the Liberal Unionists would not return to their old places, but more advanced and intelligent Liberals would be found moving together for the common good of their country. Parliament would then probably be composed of three parties—the Tory Party, second, advanced Conservative and Liberal Unionists; third, a party led by Labouchere.

A Clarkstone Victory.

LONDON, May 13.—The election was held in St. Austell Division of Cornwall to fill the Parliament seat made vacant by William Harcourt's acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds. Sir Arthur Clarkstone was elected by a majority of 211.

Meetings Prohibited.

DUBLIN, May 13.—Meetings of the Irish Protestant Home-Rule Association and the East Tyrone Unionist Association, called to convene at Dungannon, have been prohibited.

Engaged to Clarkstone.

DUBLIN, May 13.—The Unionist meeting held here to-day was attended by Clarkstone. Sir Henry Jeffers, who was to have delivered an address, was unable to attend a meeting. The meeting broke up in disorder.

Position of the Eighty Club.

LONDON, May 13.—At a meeting of the Eighty Club to determine the attitude of the club toward Chamberlain's Irish policy, the members voted approval of home rule against coercion and Ulsterism favored coercion against home rule.

Parnell to the House.

LONDON, May 13.—Mr. Parnell was to the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon. He wore a large sombre and looked quite reconciled.

THE HOME COLLEGE SCHEME.

Criticism of Mr. Parnell and Irvine Movements.

LONDON, May 13.—The Chronicle's correspondent at Rome has received proof sheets of the speech prepared by the Irish clergy. The document begins by pointing out that to the Parnell or Irvine movements the interests are far higher and below than the material advantages sought for. Ancient Irish precedents are no longer heard of the cry for total separation having replaced it since. What was true in the words of 1800, confirmed by Pius IX., is now regarded as a mere matter of practical politics. But another memory sets against morality and justice as the pages of Irish history show, and the sons of Parnell and Irvine are still under Papal condemnation. It is not necessary, therefore, to refer to the Pope's solemn form, although he says the persons who, have made being a true Christian and retain the use of the sharp, cannot be admitted to the Sacraments. Nor is it necessary to speak of the Irish Parliamentary party, the members of which, with a few honorable exceptions, have not been content to be Catholics.

After condemning Parnell, the declaration goes on to censure the Irish clergy who have taken part in the movement. It says that the Irish people have been taught to look to the Holy See for support in their struggle for their rights, and that the Pope has always responded to their appeals. The declaration says that the Irish clergy have not been content with this, but have made themselves the leaders of the people in their struggle against the landlords, and have thus brought upon themselves the censure of the Holy See.

The declaration concludes by saying that the Irish people must not be led away by the Irish clergy, who have not been content with this, but have made themselves the leaders of the people in their struggle against the landlords, and have thus brought upon themselves the censure of the Holy See.

Queen Cuts and Eating.

When our babies are teething, and get hold of a fork or knife and cannot bring it to the other side of the table, they will cut their gums. Keep a bottle of Dr. Bull's Teething Powders on hand, and when you see the gums are swollen and inflamed, rub a little of the powder on the gums. It will relieve the pain and prevent convulsions. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is also excellent for children teething. Price 25 cents a bottle.

In support of this view is given a long table of statistics, which, it is claimed, show that the last census (1891) and March, 1895, showed that the last census (1891) and March, 1895, showed that the last census (1891) and March, 1895, showed

IMPORTANT

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS

THE BOWLESVILLE MINING CO.

OF COLLAX CO., ILLINOIS.

FOR SALE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, May 13, 1892.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Metropolitan Stock and Grain Exchange,

N.W. HARRIS & Co. BANKERS

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY BANK,

Capital and Surplus, $300,000

Investment Mortgages

Bond Sale.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved City Property at Lowest Rates.

GWYNNE & DAY.

OFFICE OF THE Chicago Gas Trust Company,

No. 115 Gr. Randolph & Dearborn sts.

CHICAGO, May 13, 1892.

Holders of the first and second mortgage bonds of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, and of the first mortgage bonds of the Consumers' Gas Company, are hereby notified that the Chicago Gas Trust Company will stand in preparation upon said bonds upon presentation of the same to the Secretary at the company's office between the hours of nine (9) and twelve (12) a. m. of each day.

S. A. KENT, President.

OFFICE OF THE Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company.

DIVISION OF DIRECTORS wants a Partner with $5,000 capital, as he wishes to extend his business.

Address P. O. Tribune office.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 19.	May 12.
New York	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, par; discount, Boston, 50c per thousand; St. Louis, 40c premium.

The movement of funds to interior cities was again a strong factor in the local market yesterday. The banks had their fears and hopes as to out-of-town demands, and it was impossible for any one to say with any degree of certainty whether the latter's strong feeling was the result of speculative manipulation or not. In regard to the matter, however, it is generally conceded that the bulk of the demand is from legitimate sources, and that it is not likely that there can be any material change within a few days. Last week bank loans fell off $[illegible], the first considerable decrease for several weeks, and the cash of the country banks was increased $[illegible]. This week's statement will probably show a heavy decrease in loans, and a corresponding increase in cash. Should the latter be the case, it will be the first time in [illegible] years that the cash of the banks has been increased during the month of May. The fact that the banks have been able to meet the demands made upon them, and that they have been able to increase their cash holdings, is considered a very strong point in favor of the general situation.

Bank clearings at seventeen cities for the week ended May 14 were $[illegible], against $[illegible] the previous week and $[illegible] the corresponding week of 1891. The following table shows the principal items:

	Clearings.	Balances.	Shares.	Bonds.	Grain.
New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago, par; discount, Boston, 50c per thousand; St. Louis, 40c premium.

The movement of funds to interior cities was again a strong factor in the local market yesterday. The banks had their fears and hopes as to out-of-town demands, and it was impossible for any one to say with any degree of certainty whether the latter's strong feeling was the result of speculative manipulation or not. In regard to the matter, however, it is generally conceded that the bulk of the demand is from legitimate sources, and that it is not likely that there can be any material change within a few days. Last week bank loans fell off $[illegible], the first considerable decrease for several weeks, and the cash of the country banks was increased $[illegible]. This week's statement will probably show a heavy decrease in loans, and a corresponding increase in cash. Should the latter be the case, it will be the first time in [illegible] years that the cash of the banks has been increased during the month of May. The fact that the banks have been able to meet the demands made upon them, and that they have been able to increase their cash holdings, is considered a very strong point in favor of the general situation.

BANKING.

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

[illegible]

THE COST OF WRECKING.

Campobello Island.

CURTIS & CO. MFG. CO
CIRCULAR, BAND & CROSS-CUT SAWS
SAW & PLANING MILL SUPPLIES.
SAW MILLS
SHINGLE AND STAVE MACHINERY
ANCHOR BRAND LINEN COLLARS
Wear My Own Linen
Latest Styles at Popular Prices
DRUNKENNESS
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
BLANCARD'S EDGE OF IRON PILLS.
TAR-OID
PILES. SALT RHEUM
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
ALEX. S. PORTER,
NANTUCKET, MASS.
The Nantucket and Ocean Houses.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
MANHANSETT HOUSE
(ON OCEAN),
THE KENSINGTON,
CLARENDON HOTEL,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL.
SARATOGA SPRINGS
THE ACADIAN, CASTINE, ME.
PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS.
$5. PER MONTH
Rents | Pianos.
WHEELOCK & Co. MFR'S
143 Wabash av.
Good Things for the Garden and Lawn Now Ready.
JAMES KING,
STATE LINE.
GOODRICH STEAMERS.
BABY CARRIAGES
STOVES Crown Oil Stoves
ROSES
AREND'S KUMISS.
$25.
SUITINGS.
DAVIS BROS.,
40 South Clark st.
SALE OF STATE LANDS.
CREGO & BERDAN Removed to 230 Wabash Ave.
OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE
NEW SPRING STYLES
Stewart Refrigerators and Ice Boxes

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gloeckler, optician, Clarendon building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 48°; 9 a. m., 57°; noon, 61°; 3 p. m., 67°; 6 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 61°; 12 p. m., 57°; 3 a. m., 54°; 6 a. m., 52°. Barometer, 6 a. m., 29.5; 3 p. m., 29.5.

Detective Bonfield has arrested Jack Doyle, charged with being a bogus counterfeit in the money and on all Chicago's numbers in Doyle Park in the prisoner's pockets were found a dozen counterfeit quarters, a lot of dies, and an ivory and gold pen.

James Bell, his wife, and three children, occupying the basement at the corner of Sixteenth and Peoria streets, Tuesday night were awakened at 2am ago by the smoke of a fire which damaged the building to the amount of $100. Edward Ryan and Thomas Jones, in the floor above, escaped with nearly sufficient haste.

An 8-year-old son of John Butler of No. 712 West Madison street was taken to a certain hog emporium to be sold. The child's mother was overjoyed. The boy was taken by George M. Johnson, a watchman at the West Madison street bridge, who found a child lost, and claimed the reward offered by the bereaved parents. The boy had been missing for two days, and the police had been searching for him. The mother was also overjoyed to a physician.

A petition addressed to the Attorney-General of the United States is in circulation in this city, has been signed by the Mayor and many prominent citizens, and is meeting with general approbation. The petition states briefly the facts of the pending litigation over the Lake Front, and requests that a letter from the Attorney-General might not be considered to be simply personal property. It sets forth that the property is of public importance to the people of Chicago, and requests the Attorney-General to take such action as he may deem necessary to protect the public rights.

The case against the Fourteenth Ward Republican primary judges was called yesterday before Justice Richard C. Jamieson, after quashing a number of subpoenas on both sides the court discharged the prisoners, remarking that the evidence had been made a mockery, and the court would not be instrumental in a further prosecution of the case. The judges of election, who were charged with refusing to count the votes cast by the defendants, were also discharged.

Owing to S. W. Allerton the street railway system of Grand Rapids, the extensive manufacturing interests of Wyoming Territory will have an effect upon the south half of the world next May or June. The latter will not be a winter in the year to visit the Columbian Exposition, but will be spending the summer in the mountains. Many Eastern people, however, will take advantage of the low rates which will be made by the railroads and visit the Exposition on their way to and from the mountains.

Thomas F. Gahan, an old man living at the corner of Kinzy and Throop streets, was yesterday sent to jail by Commissioner Hoyne in default of $1,000 bail. Gahan was charged with having passed four counterfeit silver dollars on Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly, who lives in the same house with him. Gahan claims that he received the money in change for a $5 bill, and that he had no knowledge of the spurious character of the coin. Mrs. Kelly, however, testified that Gahan brought the dollars to her and asked her to change them for him.

A Consignment Gift.

Daily yesterday morning Jacob Thompson, a newspaper consigned to the loading house of Geo. Gregory at No. 60 Michigan avenue, accompanied a bargain on the stairs, descending with some bales of goods. One immediately gained some and began to scrape. The bargain was for the Lake Forest Academy, and when the bale was delivered to the institution the boys were discovered to be possessed of a number of new books, which they had not ordered. The matter was reported to the Chief of Police, and Thompson was held responsible for the loss. He said he had found the books in the bale, and supposed they were intended for the boys. He was released on $300 bail.

The Counter-Suit Matter.

Upon facts and patents concerning the matter in a counter-suit of C. L. Stewart of Tuscaumbia, Ala., that came early in the month, but has not been acted upon, Judge Gresham has rendered a decision. The suit brought in the Southern court was a claim, with the usual accompaniments of "I don't think," and the Louisiana Purchase, against Mr. Stewart's claim that he had invented a device for the same purpose. The court decided that the patent was a valid one, and that the defendant had infringed upon it. Mr. Stewart's counsel, Messrs. Bryant, Storey, Brown & Storey, were highly complimented by the court for the able manner in which they conducted the case.

Very Much the Gentleman.

Policeman Keogh, patrolling at the corner of Ohio and Kingsbury streets Tuesday afternoon, saw an old woman carry Kingsbury avenue, and then turn back to the railroad tracks to meet an approaching engine. The policeman was due to cross the path of Justice Kraus's speedy carriage, and made this statement when the Magistrate asked him why he had not arrested the old woman. "Well, your honor," said the officer, "I saw that she was going to get run over, and I thought I'd just step over and see that she got safely across the tracks. She was very much obliged to me, and I guess she'll be careful after this."

Thomas F. Gahan, an old man living at the corner of Kinzy and Throop streets, was yesterday sent to jail by Commissioner Hoyne in default of $1,000 bail. Gahan was charged with having passed four counterfeit silver dollars on Mrs. Mary Ann Kelly, who lives in the same house with him. Gahan claims that he received the money in change for a $5 bill, and that he had no knowledge of the spurious character of the coin. Mrs. Kelly, however, testified that Gahan brought the dollars to her and asked her to change them for him.

Annual Meeting of the Illinois State Sunday School Society.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Illinois State Sunday School Society was opened Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the First Methodist Church, Clark and Washington streets. Dr. A. Harris Jackson read the address of welcome, Dr. E. Bryner of Chicago, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the society, delivered the annual address, and Dr. Jesse Lyon Hurlbut, Secretary of the Sunday School Union, read the annual report. The report showed that 1,000 new schools had been organized during the year, and that 1,000 more were needed to supply the demand. The total membership of the Sunday schools in the State is 400,000. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance of $1,000, and $700 was contributed toward the Columbian Sunday School Union. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Hurlbut, Rev. Dr. Vincent, Rev. Dr. Haven, Rev. Dr. Goodell, Rev. Dr. Barrows, Rev. Dr. Gregory, Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Rev. Dr. Bristol, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hunter, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Hunter

PEOPLE'S PAGE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Book on Customs.

Cleveland Not Disrespected At.

A Double Bridge Wanted at State Street.

The West Side and the Subpoenas.

Opposition to a Railway Company.

The Shippers Discuss Rates.

Fare Rates Taken for a Gift. Mr. Farrought.

THE NEW YEAR'S MOVE.

A Landlords Property in Which Clergymen Have a Controlling Interest.

Did Pharaoh Perish in the Red Sea?

Amendments to Charges.

Wild Geese Gil Left for Lightning.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS.

THEY ARE NOW DOING THEIR DUTY TO THE PEOPLE.

A Fifteen Policy Proceeded from the Interstate Commerce Board in Holding the Corporations to a Compliance with the Requirements of the Law—Efforts of the Railroads to Secure the Two Remove Chairmen.

Omaha Bee: The members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have returned to Washington, it is understood with the intention of resuming them. Assuming that Mr. Morrison voices the opinion of the entire Congress, they have concluded that nothing is to be gained by traveling about the country at the back and out of the corporations, where all the desired information can be obtained in Washington, and could then be digested and conveniently committed to form. Their attention elsewhere to work at headquarters.

The average newspaper reader has a feeling of impatience and disgust when mention is made of commissions to regulate railroads, and the time that would be required to travel and to investigate from city after city. But the people would like to know what is being done by the commissioners to whom they have intrusted the great power of regulation, and they have a right to know. If the commissioners have decided to do nothing, they should say so, and not allow the public to suppose that they are doing their duty. The legal opinion that they should have served a good purpose if it accomplished nothing more than to convince the Commissioners that one of its members

If the people would like to know what is that the commissioners has determined to put into a fixed policy in holding the railroads to a compliance with the requirements of the law—the policy of the Commissioners in regard to the interpretation of the law, in regard to the construction of disputed points, in regard to the exercise of its authority—the people would be in a better position to judge of the integrity of the commissioners, and of the wisdom of their action. Not only would the commissioners being within the limits of their authority, but that those would be exercised in all proper manner with reference primarily to the interests and welfare of the public.

The duty of interpretation of the commissioners is of a character to encourage the public faith. It is presumed that the railroads will have competent legal advice, and that their legal managers in framing their tariffs, their contracts, their regulations, and their general management, will have endeavored to conform to the requirements of the law. It is presumed that the commissioners will have endeavored to inform themselves as to the practices of railroad companies in making up their tariffs, in framing and enforcing rules and regulations, in making contracts, in granting passes, in charging and collecting rates, in the classification of freights, and in the general management of their business. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of railroad managers, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of shippers, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of the general public, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of railroad managers, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of shippers, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions. Upon these points the commissioners will have had before them the views of the general public, and will have had the benefit of their suggestions.

The commissioners have been considering with what is to be the policy to be pursued in order to secure the best results. They have had the benefit of the views of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public. They have had the benefit of the views of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public. They have had the benefit of the views of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public. They have had the benefit of the suggestions of the railroad managers, of the shippers, and of the general public.

Meanwhile the persistent efforts of the railroad corporations to render the law inoperative, by methods which the commissioners have had to encounter, have not had the hoped-for success. The general object is to substitute the law, which ought to be a protection to the public, and to the railroads, which is all that they could have asked, practically upon both sides, and which they expected. The effect of the law has been generally to prevent unfair discrimination, to prevent the payment of rebates, to prevent the granting of passes, to prevent the charging of unreasonable rates, to prevent the collection of unjust charges, to prevent the unfair classification of freights, to prevent the unfair management of the railroads, to prevent the unfair treatment of shippers, to prevent the unfair treatment of the general public, to prevent the unfair treatment of the railroads, to prevent the unfair treatment of the railroads, to prevent the unfair treatment of the railroads

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROFESSIONAL.

STORAGE & OFFICE FURNITURE.

ACCOUNTANTS.

BONDS.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LEASE.

BOOKS.

PATENTS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINANCIAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PLASTERING MATERIALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THOUSAND FOR A LOT.